

ROOSEVELT UMPIRE

Russia Said to Be Ready to Accept Him as Mediator.

FIGHTING TO END SOON.

St. Petersburg Report That Negotiations Have Already Begun.

London "Times" Hears That Russia Has Communicated to France the Negative Terms on Which She Will Cease Fighting—May Counterbalance Refusal to Pay Indemnity by Offer of Part of Saghalien Island—Choice of American President as Arbitrator Regarded as Wise Move—Japan's Demands Expected to Be Moderate—France Aiding in the Work for Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that he has received information from an unimpeachable source that Russia and Japan have selected President Roosevelt as mediator. Negotiations are already in progress and a suspension of hostilities is expected shortly.

The Russian Government's denial of the reports that it had formulated the conditions on which peace might be concluded was literally and technically true, but there is the best authority for asserting that Russia stated the conditions she could not accept, namely, the payment of an indemnity and the cession of territory.

Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated what may be called Russia's negative proposals to the French Government a day or two ago. To France, indeed, belongs the credit of prompting her ally to enter upon negotiations, and there is no denying the powerful influence of the peace campaign opened by the French press following the failure of the Russian loan in France.

Diplomatic circles express the greatest praise of Count Lamsdorff's astuteness in opening the negotiations with a statement of negative conditions, as he thereby reserves a field for compromise.

For instance, should the Japanese insist upon an indemnity Russia would be able to offer to retrocede the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien. It is believed that Russia is preparing to draft troops to the Siberian frontier and to keep Admiral Rojestvensky cruising in Eastern waters as a demonstration of her readiness and ability to prolong the campaign.

The selection of President Roosevelt as mediator, which was due to Japanese initiative, is regarded in St. Petersburg as evidence of excellent discrimination. The Japanese will thereby secure a firm friend, who, at the same time, will make it a point of honor to bring the negotiations to a successful close, and who therefore would not have been likely to have accepted the difficult post of mediator if the Japanese intended to present exorbitant demands.

The correspondent adds, however, that it would be presumptuous to expect the early conclusion of a treaty. It is the opinion of the highest and most influential Russians that the question of peace is altogether dependent upon internal conditions. If the unrest grows peace will be hastened.

If, contrary to expectation, the disorders subside the negotiations at Washington are likely to be retarded. If, again, the Japanese demands prove incompatible with dynastic considerations the Government will resort to a national assembly to decide the question of peace or war.

It is rumored that a manifesto convening the Zemski Sobor will be issued on April 7.

JAPS FIGHT THEIR WAY NORTH.

Russians Said to Have Abandoned the Great Wall.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
TOKYO, March 30.—Nothing has occurred here to indicate the possibility of peace. The Minister of War and the Ministry of Marine continue their activities as if preparing for war for years.

New levies are being constantly sent to the front.

It is officially stated that fighting columns are following the Russians northward. Interest here in the campaign is being partly transferred to the eastward. It is reported that the Russians are preparing to abandon the Island of Saghalien when its waters are free of ice.

The latest seizure made by the Japanese cruisers is that of the British steamship Indragiri, on its way to Vladivostok with contraband.

Paris, March 30.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Japanese have cut the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok. They have sent the Russian siege guns which were captured at Port Arthur in the direction of Vladivostok.

The Russians, after a severe fight, have evacuated Guntai Pass, which is about 130 miles south of Harbin.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—Japanese proclamations have reached Harbin, announcing that the Japanese intend to occupy Harbin about the middle of April.

Gen. Linievich has issued an address to the army in Manchuria announcing his appointment as commander-in-chief, recounting the brave deeds of the soldiers in past battles, and concluding:

"The enemy cannot hold out before Russian valor. Reinforcements are coming unceasingly from Russia. God help you in the coming battle."

BOUGHT TO KILL GEN. TREPPOFF.

Ten Arrests Made by Special Police—Two Women Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—A detective noticed a man-to-day loitering nervously and restlessly in the neighborhood of the house of Governor General Treppoff. The officer approached the loiterer, whereupon the latter fled after firing a shot from a revolver at the detective, who was slightly wounded.

The man was subsequently arrested. He refused to give his name, but admits that he planned to kill Gen. Treppoff.

LONDON, March 31.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that ten arrests which have been made by Gen. Treppoff's special police are officially regarded as of the greatest importance. It is believed that the prisoners include some of the chiefs of the Terrorist organization.

Even greater importance is attached to the discovery of documents belonging to the prisoners, which it is believed will enable the Government to deal a most effective blow upon the Terrorists. The principal prisoner is named Zavitaky.

It is alleged that he is educated and wealthy. He is known to be a violent revolutionist and one of the directors of the bomb campaign. He recently arrived from Poland and took with him a false passport, as did also the other persons in custody. Two of them are women. One is the well known Mme. Ivanovska, 50 years old, who had been vainly sought since the assassination of Czar Alexander.

The other woman prisoner is described as being young and beautiful. She is a daughter of Gen. Lontzev, ex-Governor of Poland and Poland, one of the male prisoners were disguised as cabmen. They had been watching the movements of Governor General Treppoff, Grand Duke Vladimir and M. Boulyguine, Minister of the Interior.

WILD RUMORS ABOUT CZAR.

Paris Hears That He Tried Suicide—Story of Attempt to Kill Him.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News Agency is the sole authority for a story that the Czar recently attempted to commit suicide and that his mother, the Dowager Empress, prevented him from doing so, with the result that the Czar received only a wound in his left hand. The report has caused a sensation in Paris, but may be dismissed without serious attention. One of the leading papers here deems it worthy of publication.

PARIS, March 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press says that the reported attempt at suicide by the Czar was really an attempt to assassinate the Czar by somebody in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Prince Henry to Visit Russian Court.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BERLIN, March 30.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, will start on a visit to the Russian court on April 1. He is to return April 19.

Jap Loan Nine Times Over-subscribed.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 30.—The banks which managed the issuance of the Japanese loan estimate that it was subscribed nine times over yesterday.

Bombs in St. Petersburg Hotel.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—A man was arrested to-day at the Hotel Palais Royal, and bombs were found in his rooms.

FIGHT FOR FREE BREAD IN SPAIN.

Great Suffering in Andalusia—Mob Cries to Mayor for Work.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
MADRID, March 30.—The newspapers state that the distress in Andalusia continually increases. Thousands of persons are in a famishing condition and are unable to help themselves. The authorities at Antequera, twenty-eight miles northwest of Malaga, began the distribution of bread to the starving residents, whereupon the populace raided the wagons and wolfishly seized the bread they were carrying. Much of the food was wasted in this action and hundreds were unable to obtain any at all.

There were similar occurrences at Coto, a town twenty-one miles west of Malaga, which led to riots. The starving people at Campillo, thirty-three miles northwest of Malaga, raided stores and stole all kinds of victuals. The inhabitants of Trebujena, a village with a population of about 3,000, twenty-six miles northeast of Cadix, are starving, and their misery cannot be relieved.

The failure of the relief measures at Jerez de la Frontera has caused serious conflicts, the conditions resembling a revolt against the authorities. Four hundred residents of Cordova marched to the Mayor's house and asked for work. On being told that there was no work to give, the spokesman of the crowd demanded that the Mayor divide his money and belongings with them, as they were tired of starvation.

A company of the Civil Guard was hurried to protect the Mayor, but the situation in the town is threatening. Religious processions are being held in many towns imploring for rain, but none has fallen since the winter frosts began. Large areas are without crops.

The Government at Madrid is establishing municipal bakeries to reduce the high price of bread, and will facilitate the distribution of relief in the famine affected districts.

AIMED AT EQUITABLE LIFE.

Senator Brackett Offers a Bill Repealing Section 53 of the Insurance Law.

ALBANY, March 30.—Senator Brackett continued his fight against the Equitable Life Assurance Society to-day by introducing a bill which repeals section 53 of the insurance law. This section reads as follows: "No order, judgment or decree providing for an accounting or enforcing restraining or interfering with the production of the business of any domestic insurance corporation, or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver thereof, shall be made or granted otherwise than upon the application of the Attorney-General, on his own motion or after his approval of a request in writing therefor of the Superintendent of Insurance."

Gen. Linievich has issued an address to the army in Manchuria announcing his appointment as commander-in-chief, recounting the brave deeds of the soldiers in past battles, and concluding:

"The enemy cannot hold out before Russian valor. Reinforcements are coming unceasingly from Russia. God help you in the coming battle."

Senator Brackett made arrangements with Senator Ambler, chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee, for a hearing on the bill next Wednesday.

EQUITABLE PAID FOR DINNER

TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR, BUT MR. HYDE REFUSED.

Supt. of Insurance Wouldn't Have It. It Is Said, Although Object Was to Avert Hostile Legislation in France—Dewey Says Society Is Wisely Managed.

A man close to the James Haysen Hyde interests in the Equitable controversy admitted yesterday that Mr. Hyde had paid the expenses of the dinner given by him in November, 1902, to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, from the funds of the society, of which he is the vice-president and the controlling stockholder.

This admission in regard to the Cambon dinner is one of those made against Mr. Hyde in the petition filed by Senator Edgar T. Brackett with the Superintendent of Insurance in Albany, in which it is sought to have Mr. Hyde removed from office, along with Jacob H. Schiff, a director of the society.

The man who made this statement added, however, that the money had been refunded to the society by Mr. Hyde. This was done, it was said, by direction of the Superintendent of Insurance, soon after the regular examination of the society's books by representatives from the Superintendent's office. The expenditure was justified as a society expenditure, in the opinion of the society's auditors.

There was pending in France at the time of the dinner, he said, legislation which, if carried, would have been most prejudicial to the Equitable society. At the dinner in honor of M. Cambon many nice things were said about France and the French people, and the proposed legislation was not enacted. The Equitable society had profited by the dinner, and it was more than right that the expenses should be paid from the funds of the society.

The cost of the dinner, at the time when it was given, was estimated at \$30,000. It was in the grand ballroom at Sherry's. More than 250 persons attended, and they sat at tables decked with pink orchids and American Beauty roses, blooming amid a bed of Virginia gladioli and the red and yellow leaves of autumn.

Some persons who heard of this yesterday expressed the opinion that never much the dinner might speak for Mr. Hyde's business ability, it would not, in view of the explanation, be entirely pleasant memory for M. Cambon.

Mr. Hyde, personally, and his counsel, remained all yesterday regarding all the accusations, declaring that they would be answered satisfactorily at a proper time.

It was intimated in some quarters yesterday that the policyholders' committee, of which John D. Crimmins is chairman, had in its possession more information regarding the charges made in the Brackett petition than is generally known. Mr. Crimmins when questioned in regard to the accusation that Mr. Hyde had paid the expenses of the Cambon dinner from the funds of the society said:

"I am sure that Mr. Hyde paid for that himself. If any of the funds of the society were used they were refunded by Mr. Hyde."

Mr. Crimmins also said that he could easily imagine circumstances in which the paying of the expenses of the dinner like the Cambon dinner by a life insurance company would be a legitimate expenditure.

Speaking of the costume ball given recently by Mr. Hyde, Mr. Crimmins said that he understood that Mr. Hyde had denied that he paid for this with the society's money.

"I believe," said Mr. Crimmins, "that Mr. Hyde is thoroughly honest. The best proof of this is in the fact that the funds of the society have not been diverted to interests inimical to the society and that they have increased enormously year by year."

Senator Dewey said yesterday: "I will not reply to charges that have been directed personally against members of the board. If I thought those charges were true I would not stay in the board twelve hours, and neither would the other directors. No, I won't say that. We would all stay and there would be the biggest sort of a house cleaning."

"The charges that the funds of the society have been used for the interests of the officers and directors have benefited by the profits of the society are false. The affairs of the society are conducted competently, ably and judiciously, and it is as sound as any savings bank in the country—more so than most of them."

The Crimmins committee held a long meeting yesterday afternoon, and after it had broken up it was reported that a difference of opinion had sprung up among the members as to the demands that should be made for mutualization. It is pretty certain that the Hyde interests have offered further concessions, some say thirty-three directors of the fifty-two to be elected by the policyholders.

Some members of the committee, it is understood, were in favor of insisting upon the immediate mutualization of the bond upon this basis, while others believed it would be better to demand a board composed entirely of policyholders' directors and to concede a longer time for effecting the change. The arguments in the meeting, it was reported, were quite heated at times, but it was denied afterward that there was any serious misunderstanding.

Another meeting of the committee was held at 8:30 o'clock in the evening in Mr. Crimmins's house at 40 East Eighty-eighth street. Besides Mr. Crimmins, there were at the meeting Frank Platt, Henry Morgenthau, E. W. Bloomingdale, Charles Buckley Hubbell and two others. When the members came out of the house, Mr. Platt said to the newspaper men:

"We have no announcement to make to-night except that the meeting was entirely harmonious and the committee is unanimous in its opinion of what ought to be done."

Another meeting of the committee, it was said, would be held this morning, and it is expected that the latest demands of the committee will be made public at that time.

It was reported frequently during the day that Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks had arrived in town and was in conference with Mr. Hyde and others representing his interests. Members of the Crimmins committee denied last night, though, that the superintendent had arrived in the city yet. He was expected to-day, they said.

After the conference there was a still later conference at the house of Blairbridge Colby, President Alexander's lawyer.

BIG PACKER INDICTED.

True Bill Against President of One Company for Influencing Witnesses.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A true bill was voted by the Federal Grand Jury Tuesday against the president of one of the "Big Five" packing companies. It was not returned in court.

This fact, which leaked out to-day despite all precautions for secrecy, is a forerunner of conspiracy proceedings against actual heads of the big packing companies in connection with the alleged tampering with Beef Trust witnesses. The true bill was not returned at the same time the indictment against Thomas J. Connor was, because the jury had been advised that such an act might arouse the public to the belief that the packers were being persecuted, and the Connors' bill was sufficient to show that the Grand Jury was in earnest.

With two witnesses on the stand yesterday who admitted that they had been approached with suggestions that their testimony be mild, the officials and jury are getting ready for drastic action.

"We will shut off this meddling with witnesses," said Assistant Attorney-General Oliver Pagan, "and if deemed advisable or necessary in the judgment of the Grand Jury, proceedings under the conspiracy statute are likely. At any rate, the Government will effectually clear away any interference offered from any quarter to the procedure of the Grand Jury in short order."

The belief that Assistant Attorney-General Pagan is drawing up indictments against other packers was strengthened to-day by the frequent consultations he had with District Attorney Morrison and Assistant District Attorneys Goodman and Childs. In one consultation Capt. Porter of the Secret Service Bureau, who is in charge of the town witnesses, finished his testimony at to-day's session.

Lloyd C. Curtis, employed by T. D. Baker & Co. of Boston, testified that the price of meat sold by the packing companies in Boston to the retailers was exactly the same at all times.

SET A WOMAN TO CATCH A WOMAN

One Sprinkles Flour and the Other Steps in a Story of a Woman Burglar.

For several weeks there have been many small robberies in the little grocery at 161 Pearl street, Long Island City. Canned goods kept disappearing, and one morning it was found that \$5 had been taken from the cash register. There was no clue to the robber. Mrs. William Huber, a widow, who owned the store, kept watch all night for three nights, but saw nothing of a thief. The night after that the store was robbed again.

Mrs. Huber is something of a detective, and one night last week she covered the floor of the store with flour. In the morning she found that the thief had entered and departed through a side door and that a trail of white footprints led toward the rear of the building, where Joseph Bauer, a driver, and his wife lived.

Mrs. Huber then told District Attorney George W. Rigney of the District Attorney's staff held in the store on Wednesday night. He had a lone woman wait. No burglar appeared, and at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning he was about to give up when a key turned in the lock on the side door and a young woman entered. Rigney arrested her. She proved to be Mrs. Bauer, and she told the detective that her husband didn't know what she had done. She is only 21 years old.

She was arraigned before Magistrate Smith on a charge of burglary in the second degree and was held for further examination next Tuesday. Detective Rigney declared in court that the woman admitted to him that she had entered the store before.

WARSHIP SENT TO HAYTI.

Minister Powell Says a Revolt Is Imminent, but the Haytian Minister Denies It.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Whether or not there is to be a revolution in Hayti is puzzling officers of the State Department, who in twenty-four hours have it from Minister Powell that there is to be a dangerous outbreak and then from Mr. Leger, the Haytian Minister, that there is calm and tranquility prevailing throughout the Black Republic. At all events, American interests in Hayti are to be protected, whether there is need of protection or not. The cruiser Brooklyn has been ordered to proceed as quickly as possible to Port au Prince, the capital of the republic.

It was done on the advice from Minister Powell, who said that there would be trouble, especially to-morrow and Saturday.

Rear Admiral Sigbee was at Guantanamo when the advice reached the State Department, and the Navy Department shortly afterward telegraphed Sigbee orders to go to Hayti, but before these reached the Cuban port Rear Admiral Sigbee had gone to Montevideo yesterday from Pensacola to Guantanamo. Orders were accordingly sent to the Brooklyn to proceed directly to Hayti, and the vessel is undoubtedly on the way.

Minister Leger's telegram from his Government was very positive in saying that there was no trouble and that none was expected. Further details from Minister Powell are awaited, although the State Department has not asked for them.

CROWDED CARS COLLIDE.

Three Women Hurt and Many Badly Shaken Up on 84th Street Crossway Line.

When the crowds were hurrying to the ferries late yesterday afternoon there was a rear end collision between two westbound Thirty-fourth street cars near Eighth avenue. Two cars full of people were badly shaken up and several were severely injured.

The first car, in charge of Motorman Thomas Bigan, had stopped at the Eighth avenue crossing to let off passengers, and while those who wished to alight were crowding the rear platform, a car of the same line following close behind, in charge of Motorman Walsh, failed to respond to the hand signal and struck the first car with great force.

The rear platform of the first car was crumpled up and most of the windows were smashed. The wounded were carried to a nearby drug store and attended by Dr. Diagan of Roosevelt Hospital.

The most seriously hurt were: Mary Turner, 50 years old, of 817 West Fourth street, badly cut by flying glass; Mrs. James Kelly, 50 years old, of 723 Eighth avenue, cut on forehead and arms; and Laura Money, 47 years old, of 11 Hamilton place, Jersey City, contusions of back and shock.

All refused to go to the hospital.

CONSOLIDATED OWNS 'EM ALL.

TELLS ITS SHAREHOLDINGS IN VARIOUS LIGHT COMPANIES.

Book Value of Such Assets Is \$55,216,000.—Company's Total Assets \$123,000,000, Including \$8,000,000 in Government Bonds—Officials Testify.

The principal thing discovered at the City Hall yesterday by the gas investigating committee (most of its members do not live in this city) was that the Consolidated Gas Company is a very rich corporation and that it controls absolutely the lighting business, both gas and electric, in Manhattan and The Bronx. This was cheerfully admitted by the witnesses examined at the first public session of the investigation by the chief inquisitor, Charles E. Hughes, and might have been discovered, at less cost, in "Moody's Manual." The most sacred records of the company, which are contained in books whose contents are shielded from casual scrutiny by patent locks and heavy brass clasps, were thrown open to the inspection of the committee, and the figures therefrom pertaining to the investments and other assets of the corporation were spread upon the record.

When Dr. James A. Bennett, the treasurer, was first asked to give the exact number of shares of stock owned by the Consolidated in the various constituent companies, Charles E. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated, made a mild protest. He said that the Consolidated was willing to admit, for instance, the ownership of more than a majority of the stock of the New Amsterdam Company, but for business reasons did not wish to give publicly the exact number of shares. He offered to give information privately to the committee, but Mr. Hughes was not satisfied to receive it in that manner, and Mr. Bennett was ordered to produce the stock ledger and list of securities.

With these books to refresh his memory Mr. Bennett told of the exact holdings of the Consolidated in the lighting companies of the old city of New York, including the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the Central Union Gas Company, the Northern Union Gas Company, the East River, the Mutual and the Standard companies. In every case the control was absolute. These were the figures presented:

Company	Shares
New Amsterdam Gas, pt.	89,775
New Amsterdam Gas, com.	121,400
East River Gas (practical)	100,000
Mutual Gas	17,622
Standard Gas	42,567
Edison Electric Illuminating Company	100,000
Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company	All
United Electric Light and Power Company	All
National Gas and Coal Company	All

The total book value of the company's security holdings in one line is \$56,278,000. The New York Edison Company's \$45,200,000 capital is carried on the books at \$18,000,000 and the \$2,000,000 of New Amsterdam stock at \$4,770,000.

"Is there any other company in Manhattan or The Bronx engaged in the sale of gas?" asked Mr. Hughes after exhausting his list.

"Yes," replied the witness, "the Westchester Lighting Company."

"Does the Consolidated own any of its stock?"

"Yes," said the witness, placidly, "all of it."

Mr. Hughes then took up the electric lighting situation and found that the Consolidated controlled it through its ownership of practically the entire stock of the New York Edison Company, which was formed by a merger of the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Benjamin White, assistant treasurer of the Consolidated company, and George F. Doane, president of the Northern Union Gas Company, were on the stand while this line of testimony was being adduced.

Mr. Hughes also found out that the capital stock of the Consolidated was \$80,000,000 and that the board of directors had authorized an increase to \$100,000,000. A scrutiny of the balance sheets also developed that the assets of the concern were \$123,000,000, of which something over \$8,000,000 was in Government bonds.

Most of the morning session was taken up with entering on the records the articles of incorporation and franchises of the constituent companies together with the consolidated agreement of 1884. One of the original parties to this agreement, the Mutual company, never executed it. This was explained by the reading of the original charter, which forbade the directors under pain of imprisonment in the penitentiary for from six to twelve months from consolidating with any other company. The sessions will go on to-day.

PAPA ANSPACHER OBJECTS

To His Son's Engagement to Kathryn Kidder—Understands That She's 48.

Kathryn Kidder, the actress, is engaged to be married to Louis K. Anspacher, son of Leopold H. Anspacher, of 5 West 122d street, who said yesterday:

"I have objected to the marriage, of course. Somehow theatrical people don't look upon marriage as a very serious proposition, but more as a business arrangement or a momentary infatuation. I don't mean for a moment that Miss Kidder comes under that head. She is a fine, a truly great artist, and although I have never met her personally I am sure she is a fine woman. A serious objection is that, while my son is only 27 years old, I understand Miss Kidder is much older, 45 years, I believe."

Kathryn Kidder was born in Newark, N. J., but made her home in Evanston, Ill., where her grandfather was president of the State University. Her father, Col. H. M. Kidder, is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Miss Kidder's first professional engagement was as Wanda in Frank Mayo's production of "Nordeck" at the Madison Square theatre last winter. She has been refused by many managers. She is now on the road with a repertoire of some of her most successful plays.

No date has been set for the marriage.

SPRING TOUR TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Resident of Atlantic City, N. J., has been selected to go to Atlantic City, N. J., for a tour of inspection, covering two days' board, \$10 or \$11, according to hotel selected. Leaves daily rate covers board at hotel from hotel. See next page.

CALLS WOMEN UNFAIR.

Mrs. Craigie's Criticism in a Debate on Making Them Jury Members.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 30.—"Women are by nature unfair," was the assertion of John Oliver Holboke (Mrs. Craigie) in the course of a debate at the Hardwicke Society on a resolution that no jury is complete without women as members. There were several distinguished debaters on each side of the question.

Mrs. Craigie was against participation of her own sex in the administration of justice. She declared that their nature did not contain a proper element of justice. They were by nature unfair, though their unfairness in some instances was a source of fascination.

Where would men get sympathy, she asked, if women were impartial? Continuing, she said that experience showed, however, that women were not inclined to govern and to rightly represent the common imperiousness of justice as being blindfolded, because a woman could not be trusted to see straight.

Justices Darling and Kekewich and other lawyers shared in the debate. The resolution was rejected by a large majority.

CAMPANARI TO BE A VOTER.

Singer Applies for First Papers and Will Live Here Permanently.

United States Commissioner Shields had a distinguished applicant for first citizenship papers yesterday in the person of Signor Giuseppe Campanari, the singer.

"I have been in America sixteen years," said Campanari, "but have been so busy traveling that I haven't thought it advisable to take out my papers before. Now I have decided to make this my permanent home and to educate my children here as American citizens."

Clark Donovan introduced the singer to the Commissioner, who administered the usual oath. Campanari is 50 years old and living at present with his family at 23 West Forty-fourth street.

COULDN'T HAVE SAT ON HIS LAP.

Cerquency of Defendant in Allegation Suit Disposes Testimony of Witnesses.

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 30.—Henry Rahr, a wealthy brewer, is being sued for \$50,000 for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Albert W. Holman.

Mr. Rahr has a 56 inch waist and weighs 250 pounds. Much of the weight is in the neighborhood of his waist line. In the testimony in behalf of Holman several witnesses swore that they had seen Mrs. Holman sitting on Rahr's lap. To-day when Mr. Rahr was on the stand, he was ordered to